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# The HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Telephone: 9-1633

1848

1953



# Introduction ...



N 1848, just 105 years ago this spring, Stephen Hoyt, great grandfather of our present president, started in the nursery business on the very site where

our Nursery stands today.

In the early years only a few acres of trees were grown; propagation consisted almost entirely of fruit trees, since there was little demand for ornamental plants at that time. Later on through the years, flowering shrubs, evergreens, and an almost complete line of nursery stock were added, until we now grow nearly all varieties of trees and shrubs which thrive best in this locality.

We sincerely thank our many thousands of friends for their liberal and everincreasing patronage that has enabled this Nursery to grow until we now have several hundred acres under cultivation, covered with thousands of plants.

During the past hundred years, we have always attempted to grow only the best nursery stock. In the future we aim to offer still finer plants and better service.

## The

## STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan • Connecticut Telephone: 9-1633



## NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

- This catalog lists our trees and shrubs, but to appreciate them fully you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around.
- **◆ OUR MATERIALS** and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.
- ◀ PLANTING begins in the spring as soon as frost is out
  of the ground and extends through April, May and June. Fall
  planting begins in August and extends through December,
  or until the ground freezes. When the season is far advanced, we reserve the right to ball and burlap (B&B) at
  extra charge, those items not so listed, to insure success
  in transplanting. The following chart is our basis for
  these charges:

# Schedule for Balling and Burlapping (B&B) Charges

Size of Plant	Charge	Size of Plant	Charge
or Tree		or Tree	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper.	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft. high		$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. caliper.	12 50
3 to 4 ft. high		3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper.	
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. caliper.	17 50
5 to 6 ft. high	3 00	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper.	
6 to 8 ft. high		$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. caliper.	

The above prices apply to those items in our catalog which are not priced Balled & Burlapped (B&B), when balling is necessary or requested.

- ◀ PRICES—in this list do not include cost of delivering and planting. Plants are priced for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, will be charged for according to their individual value when selected by you. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **▼ DELIVERIES** pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.
- **▼ TERMS**—Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders.

## GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree that we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year (except those items marked with a star), provided the plants have been properly cared for, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.



AMERICAN CEDAR, 30 feet tall; stem diameter 10 inches; diameter of ball 7 feet. This tree was planted for one of our clients in 1936 and is thriving today.

Trees of this size are moved quickly and economically with our modern equipment.

# Ornamental and Shade Trees

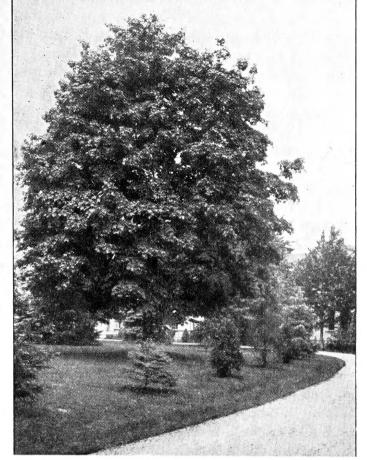
Possibly the most attractive feature of many of our New England towns is their large shade and ornamental trees.

Trees may be planted through the entire year, but should be planted during the fall and winter months, November through March.

It is important to plant some of these trees each year, since it takes from ten to twenty-five years to produce a good-sized specimen. Plant medium-sized trees and they will grow rapidly into lofty specimens.

For over half a century, our Nursery has been moving medium and large sized shade trees successfully. We have growing in our Nursery, many varieties that do well in this locality.

Trees not marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped) can be moved with bare roots when taken early in spring, before leaves appear, or in autumn after leaves have fallen.



Norway Maple

## Acer · Maple

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple.
A fine semi-dwarf, red-foliaged tree that stands out in
any location.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$
A. platanoides. Norway Maple.
A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green
leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall.
Vallanda and and and and and and and and and

Yellow autumn color.

7 to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .125 00 8 to 9-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .160 00 9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 200 00 Larger sizes on application.

## A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple.

Bright red bloom covers all the branches in spring. Again in late fall its foliage turns crimson and orange. Although a native in damp soils, it thrives equally well in dry spots.

multip soils, it till to equally their in ary	~PC	, 00.
2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B	25	00
2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B	30	00
3 to 3½-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B	35	00
3½ to 4-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B	40	00
5 to 6-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B	100	00
6 to 7-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B	125	00

#### A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

on to a vivid scaric.	c pright and stately in growth.
1½ to 2-in. cal., 10	to 14 ft. high, bare root 15 00
	to 15 ft. high, bare root 17 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ -in. cal., 14	to 16 ft. high, B&B 32 50
	to 16 ft. high, B&B 40 00
6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 22	to 30 ft. high, B&B135 00
$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-in. cal., 25	to 30 ft. high, B&B150 00
7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 25	to 35 ft. high, B&B175 00
$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8-in. cal., 25	to 35 ft. high, B&B200 00

Larger sizes on application.

# Ornamental and ShadeTrees

## Betula · Birch

## Our Policy Regarding Planting of Birch

Birch must be planted in the winter season. This season starts in January and extends through March.

## BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

Deeply cut green leaves on white branches that droop gracefully to the ground like a large fountain.

Each

Single stem, 6 to 8 ft. high, bare root..... ...\$5 00

## Fagus • Beech

## FAGUS americana. American Beech.

A large, spreading tree with smooth bark of light steelgray color. Foliage is large and green in summer, turning orange in the fall. A native tree of interesting habit. Each

3 to 3½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, specimen, B&B...\$30 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, specimen, B&B... 40 00 4 to 4½-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, specimen, B&B... 50 00

### F. sylvatica. European Green Beech.

Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.

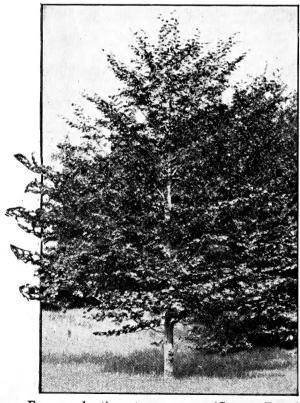
#### F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech.

One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery.

#### Prices of European Green and Copper Beech:

5 to 6-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .100 00 6 to 7-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .125 00 7 to 8-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .150 00 8 to 9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .250 00 9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 300 00

#### Larger sizes on application.



Fagus sylvatica atropurpurea (Copper Beech)

## Ornamental and Shade Trees

### LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Gum Tree.

A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground.

Each	1
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B\$50 (	00
3½ to 4-in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B 60 (	00
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 16 to 20 ft. high, B&B 75 (	00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. cal., 16 to 20 ft. high, B&B 90 (	
6 to 7-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, B&B	
7 to 8-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B	
8 to 9-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B	

#### MORUS alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry.

A small tree with edible reddish black fruit that is particularly attractive to the birds.

4 to 5 ft.,	В&В		5 00
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#### PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane.

Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects.

1¼ to 1¾-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B	20	00
2 to 2½-in cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B	25	00
	30	00

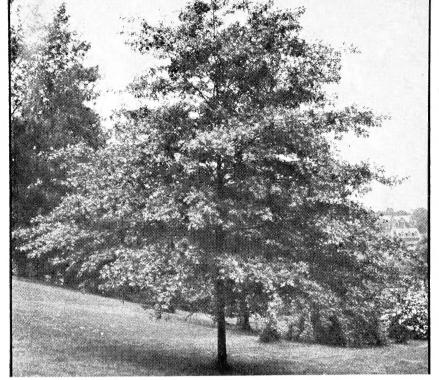
#### POPULUS nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar.

Tall; rapid-growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views.

V) 0 1	
6 to 8 ft., bare root	00
6 to 8 ft., B&B 7	50
8 to 10 ft., bare root	
8 to 10 ft., B&B	
10 to 12 ft., bare root	50
10 to 12 ft., B&B	-00

#### Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)





Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)

# Ornamental and Shade Trees

## Quercus · Oak

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak.

Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil.

La	UII
1½ to 1¾-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B\$22	50
1¾ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 27	50
2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 35	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 45	00
7 to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B150	
8 to 9 in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B200	00
9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 250	00
10 to 11-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B 300	00
Larger sizes on application.	

#### Q. rubra. Red Oak.

A towering specimen. When leafing in the spring, it gives a pink effect. Later, the leaf is a bright green, turning to crimson-red in autumn, and hanging on till spring.

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<b>2</b>	to	3-in.	cal.,	12	to	15	ft.	high,	B&B.	 	 	 60	00
3	to	4-in.	cal.,	12	to	15	ft.	high,	B&B.	 	 	 75	00
									B&B.				
5	to	6-in.	cal.,	16	to	22	ft.	high,	B&B.	 	 	 125	00

## Salix · Willow

SALIA babylonica. Babylon weeping willow.
Old-fashioned Green Willow. Irregular, vertical weeping
limbs with long, narrow leaves. Grows most rapidly by
streams and pools. Each
6 to 8 ft. high, B&B\$7 50

S. elegantissima. *Thurlow Weeping Willow*.

The fastest-growing Weeping Willow. A beautiful tree for planting near rivers or in other moist spots.

1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B	10	00
2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B	13	50
2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	17	50
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B	22	50
3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B	27	50

# Ornamental and Shade Trees

Salix niobe. Golden Weeping Willow.	
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, du	ıе
to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. Each	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 7 to 10 ft. high, B&B\$10 (	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B 12 §	
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B 15 (	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, B&B 20 (	00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B 27	50
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B 32 §	50
SORBUS aucuparia. Mountain-Ash.	
Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-re-	ed
fruit. The robins in this country love these berries.	
6 to 8 ft. high, bare root	50
8 to 10 ft. high, bare root	90
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, bare root15 (	00
· -	

## Tilia · Linden

## Ulmus · Elm

 ULMUS americana.
 American Elm.

 A giant at once majestic and graceful. At home everywhere in northeastern United States. This noble tree is an institution in our New England towns.
 Each

 3 to 4-in. cal., 14 to 22 ft. high, B&B.
 \$60 00

 4 to 5-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, B&B.
 75 00

 5 to 6-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B.
 85 00

 6 to 7-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B.
 125 00

 7 to 8-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B.
 150 00

 Larger sizes on application.

Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow)

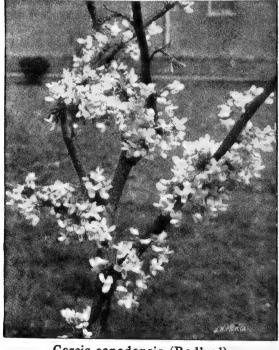


# Flowering Trees

There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree.	
Broad, irregular, vase-shaped tree that flowers from	stem
to tip before leaves appear. Flowers are rosy pink. A	1 fine
plant for wooded areas.	Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	10 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B	12 50

4 to 5 ft., B&B
Cornus · Dogwood
CORNUS florida. White-Flowering Dogwood.  The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstand-
ing.       Each         5 to 6 ft., B&B.       \$10 00         6 to 7 ft., B&B.       12 50         7 to 8 ft., B&B.       15 00         8 to 9 ft., B&B.       17 50         9 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B.       25 00         10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B.       30 00         12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B.       35 00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Cercis canadensis (Redbud)



Cornus florida (White-Flowering Dogwood)

# Flowering Trees Cornus florida rubra. Pink-Flowering Dogwood.

Cornus norda rubra. I ink-riowering Dogwood.
Similar in beauty of growth to the White-Flowering Dog-
wood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most
effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its
leaves are more brilliant in the fall.  Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B\$10 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
6 to 7 ft., B&B
Larger sizes on application.
C. kousa. Japanese-Flowering Dogwood.
A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with
distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month
later than our native Dogwood.
6 to 7 ft., B&B
10 to 12 ft., heavy specimen, B&B
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimen, B&B
Crataegus · Hawthorn
CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Hawthorn.
White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage
and color in autumn.
8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B\$27 50
10 to 19 ft specimen, B&B 29 50
10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B
12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B
12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B

Flowers of Cratægus monogyna



# Flowering Trees

Cratægus monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn.
Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit. Each
6 to 7 ft., bare root. \$7 50 6 to 8 ft., B&B
C. monogyna rosea. Paul's Double Pink Hawthorn. Pale pink flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
6 to 8 ft., bare root
GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia (Franklinia).  Low-branching ornamental tree. Creamy white flowers in September and October. Shiny green foliage turning scarlet in fall.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain.
A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June. Pea-shaped flowers, in clusters like wisteria.
6 to 7 ft., bare root
MAGNOLIA soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Pink cups with white inner walls.
2 to 3 ft., heavy, B&B
Malus • Flowering Crab-Apple
These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering tree or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.
MALUS halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab-Apple.  Hanging clusters of pink flowers. Semi-dwarf in growth.  Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$10 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 12 50
M. hoppi. Hopa Red Crab-Apple.         Rose-red, double flowers. Red fruit.         5 to 6 ft., B&B.       12 50         6 to 7 ft., B&B.       15 00
M. ioensis bechteli. Bechtel's Crab-Apple.  Double, pink, rose-shaped flowers in late May.  3 to 4 ft., B&B
M. purpurea eleyi. Eleyi Crab-Apple.
A free-blooming, deep pink Crab-apple with reddish foliage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall.  6 to 7 ft., B&B
7 to 8 ft., B&B
M. robusta. Upright Cherry Crab-Apple.  Creamy white flowers. Grows rapidly.
7 to 8 ft., B&B
M. sargenti. Sargent's Crab-Apple.
Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries which last well into the winter.
3 to 4 ft., B&B.       12 50         4 to 5 ft., B&B.       15 00         5 to 6 ft., B&B.       17 50
5 00 0 10., D&D 17 30



Malus (Flowering Crab-Apple)

# Flowering Trees abilis. Chinese Crab-Apple.

Maius spectabilis. Chinese Crao-Apple.
Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful upright plant. Bears small yellow fruit. Each
6 to 7 ft., B&B
M. theifera. Tea Crab-Apple.
Flowers in May. Sturdy, spreading tree with entire branches covered with flowers which are white or tinted with pale pink.
7 to 8 ft., B&B
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree.
A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings.
5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 12 50 7 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00 8 to 9 ft., B&B. 17 50

## Prunus · Flowering Japanese Cherry

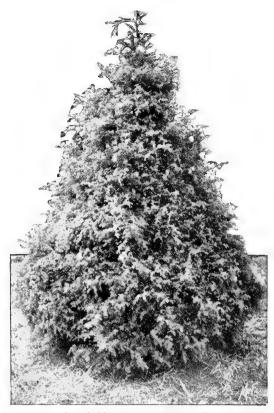
This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. This line flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from blush to deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.

PRUNUS, Beni Higan. Pink Single-flowering Cherry.	Ea	ch
4 to 5 ft., B&B		
P. cerasifera pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum.		
5 to 6 ft., B&B		
P. glandulosa. See Flowering Shrubs.		
P., Kwanzan. Pink Double-flowering Cherry.		
4 to 5 ft., B&B	7	50
5 to 6 ft., bare root	5	00
P. persica. Double-flowering Peach.		
White Pink Re	$^{\mathrm{ed}}$	
4 to 5 ft., bare root	5	00
5 to 6 ft., bare root	7	50
P. serrulata pendulata. Pink Weeping Japanese Cherry	y.	
5 to 6-ft. stem, 1-yr. head, bare root	7	50
5 to 6-ft. stem, 2-yr. head, B&B	15	00
Larger sizes on application.		
P. triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plum.		
3 to 4 ft., B&B	5	00
4 to 5 ft., B&B	7	50

We suggest using 5-8-7 fertilizer and ground-limestone when planting flowering Cherries and Crab-Apples; and Special Formula fertilizer for Dogwoods. See page 48.



Prunus (Flowering Japanese Cherry)



Chamæcyparis pisifera squarrosa (Moss Cypress)

Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks, hedges, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slow-growing and spreading varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade.

All Evergreens B&B (Balled & Burlapped)

## Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) · Cypress

A large family of evergreens thriving in various soil conditions. Their uses are numerous because they vary in both color and size. Some grow into tall trees, while others are dwarf. Use this evergreen as a background for gardens, hedges, house foundations, and in rockeries. It must be used in the sunlight for best results. Most varieties grow rather rapidly. CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa gracilis nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.

C. pisitera fil Graceful	itera. thre	$rac{T}{2}$	hre -lil	2 <b>a0</b> ce	t ( gr	<i>yŋ</i> ee:	970 n	es fo	<b>s.</b> lia	ge	Se	en	ni-	-d	W	aı	f			
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}$	ft																	٠		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3																				
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	ft						٠						٠		٠			٠	 5	00

C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Cypress.
Feathery green foliage. Can be sheared into any shape desired. Fine for hedging.

15 to 18	in	 	 								 	2	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 !	ft	 										2	50



Yews, Azaleas and Andromedas do much to

Chamæcyparis Cupress.	pisife	ra p	lumosa	aurea	a. Go	lden	Plun	ne
Feathery mosa.	golden	foliag	ge with	habits	similar	to t	he Pl Eac	
15 to 18 ii	n							
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f								
2 to 2½ f								
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3$ f								
C. pisifera squa	arrosa.	Moss	s Cypre	ss.				
Cloudy bl	ue folia	ge. C	Compac	t growt	h. Vigo	orous	growe	er.
15 to 18 ii	n						. 2	00
11/2 to 9 f	+						2	50

## Juniperus · Juniper; Cedar

The Junipers are a large group of evergreens growing in almost all parts of this country, as well as in many other parts of the world. These plants are used extensively in garden work, due to their varying types and interesting habits of growth, either columnar, bushy, or spreading. All varieties are extremely hardy and have attractive foliage, varying in color from light to dark and even to a bluish green. Some have showy blue berries in the fall. They may be used as individual specimens, for screens, hedges, or in rock gardens. They grow best in a well-drained soil in full sunshine, and for best results should be fed occasionally to maintain their color and artistic habits of growth.

#### JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper

Civil Electronic childrensis philiperiana. I julier Juniper.	
A hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper. Two-tone gr	een
foliage. Will stand city conditions well. One of our k	est
evergreens. Ea	$_{ m ch}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread\$4	50
2 to 2½-ft. spread 6	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread	50
3 to 3½-ft. spread	00



create a lasting and attractive planting

Juniperus chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper.
A very hardy, blue-green, trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good ground-cover; valuable for rockery. Each
12 to 15-in. spread\$5 00
15 to 18-in. spread 6 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Juniper.
A very attractive hybrid having dark green, bunchy foliage. Bears porcelain-blue fruit in late summer. One of the best upright Junipers.
2 to 3 ft 6 00
3 to 4 ft 7 50
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft
J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar.
A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large, light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage, always free from disease.
2 to 3 ft.       6 00         3 to 4 ft.       7 50         4 to 5 ft.       10 00         5 to 6 ft.       13 50

## Pinus · Pine

Most of these well-known evergreens grow rapidly into large, rugged trees. They have attractive foliage of various colors and are particularly well suited for windbreaks or screens, but they also grow into beautiful specimen trees. Some varieties thrive at the seashore, while others do best at higher elevations. All varieties, however, grow well under exposed or windy conditions and do best in full sunlight. Most Pines enjoy a light, well-drained soil.

### PINUS montana mughus. Mugho Pine.

A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in k	oorder
work. One of the best for shore plantings. Hardy.	Each
12 to 15-in. spread	\$4 00



Pinus strobus (White Pine)

Pinus strobus. White Pine.

A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorite for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen tree. Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine.

P	thunbergi Inhanese Black Pine	
	14 to 15 ft	00
	13 to 14 ft	00
	12 to 13 ft	00
	11 to 12 ft	00
	6 to 7 ft	
	5 to 6 ft	00
	4 to 5 ft \$9	
	Ea	OIL

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine.
Irregular gnarled branches; light green foliage. Excellent for shore planting. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft..... .... 10 00

## Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

PSEUDOTSUGA	douglasi. Douglas Fir.	Each
$2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ ft.} \dots$		\$7 50
3  to  4  ft		10 00
4 to 5 ft	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$12 \ 50$
6  to  7  ft		$20 \ 00$
7 to 8 ft		25 00

## Taxus · Yew

All varieties become handsome plants, some low or dwarfgrowing, some faster and more upright, while others grow into large pyramidal-shaped trees.

They may be used in gardens, for hedges, near the house, or as individual specimens.

Yews are very hardy and some varieties are adorned with beautiful red berries in the late summer or fall. Some of these plants tolerate shade, but most grow best in full sunlight.

_		
TAXUS baccata repandens. English Spreading Yew.  A flat-growing, dark green Yew. Good for foun cemetery, rockery and border plantings.  15 to 18 in	Εε . \$7	60 50
T. cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew.		
A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allo develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, border foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade.	wec	l to
12 to 15-in. spread	3	00
15 to 18-in. spread	$_4$	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread	5	00
2 to 2½-ft. spread	10	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ -ft. spread	12	50
3 to 3½-ft. spread	15	00

Larger sizes on application.



Pseudotsuga (Douglas Fir)

C
Taxus cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew.
Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plantings, hedges, or as specimens. Our plants in this variety are a far superior type.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. cuspidata hoyti. Hoyt's Yew.
A compact, upright, spreading Yew densely clothed with large, heavy, dark green foliage. It is a fine grower. Has red berries in late summer and fall.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Larger sizes on application.
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew.
We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges.
8 to 10 in. high       3 00         10 to 12 in. high       3 50         12 to 15 in. high       4 50         15 to 18 in. high       6 00
T. media hatfieldi. Hatfield's Yew.
Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. media hicksi. Hicks Yew.
Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge.
12 to 15 in
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Taxus cuspidata (Yew hedge



## Thuja · Arborvitae

The Arborvitæ is among the well-known American evergreens. Most varieties are tall, fast growing, and are useful as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slower-growing and dwarf varieties are useful for foundation plantings and garden designs. The Arborvitæ is hardy and will thrive in all kinds of soil conditions. Most varieties need full sunlight for best results.

#### THUJA occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

Slender, pyramidal, spiral effect, with twisted, dark green foliage. Very effective in combination with other evergreens.
Each
3 to 3½ ft\$5 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft
T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ.
Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground planting.
•
15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ.
T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ.  Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft 6 50 5 to 6 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.  3 to 4 ft
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging. $3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.}$ $5 \text{ to } 6 \text{ ft.}$ $6 \text{ 50}$ $5 \text{ to } 6 \text{ ft.}$ $6 \text{ to } 7 \text{ ft.}$ $7 \text{ to } 7 \text$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging. $3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.}$ $5 \text{ to } 6 \text{ ft.}$ $6 \text{ 50}$ $5 \text{ to } 6 \text{ ft.}$ $6 \text{ to } 7 \text{ ft.}$ $7 \text{ to } 7 \text$



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Tsuga (Hemlock)

Thuja occidentalis semperaurea. Goldentip Arborvitæ.

Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with deep gold. This thrives well in almost complete shade. Each 2½ to 3 ft. 3 to 3½ ft. 3½ to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. ..\$4 00 50

8 00 T. occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. Semi-dwarf, slow-growing, broad-based pyramid. 

6 00

## Tsuga • Hemlock

Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may be allowed to grow naturally.

TSUGA canadensis.	Canadian Hemlock.	$\operatorname{Each}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft		\$6 50
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft		7 50
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4$ ft		9 00
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft		10 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{5}$ ft		12 50



# Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

All Azaleas B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

AZALEA calendulacea. Flame Azalea.  Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flower in late May, orange to scarlet in color.	'S
Eac.  1½ to 2 ft	0
*A. hinodegiri.  Single brilliant carmine-pink flowers. Nearly evergreen.  12 to 15 in	00
A. kaempferi fedora. Hybrid Torch Azalea. Brilliant red flowers in May.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 6 0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
A. ledifolia alba.  Pure white flowers in May. Semi-evergreen.  15 to 18 in	
A. mollis. Chinese Azalea.  Varied orange color. Flowers in May.	
15 to 18 in	0
Hybrid variety. Flowers in May.         Yellow. 10 to 12 in	)O 50
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea.  Lavender-pink flowers in April.  1½ to 2 ft	)O
A. nudiflora. <i>Pinxterbloom</i> .  A native pink, blooming in mid-May.	
12 to 24 in	Ю
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	60 00
A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea.  Beautiful shell-pink flowers in early May.	
12 to 24 in	0

# Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a somewhat acid soil, lightened by plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss, and some require protected locations for best results. Certain varieties may be used with success in plantings in the shade.

All B&B (Balled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted

All B&B (Balled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia.  A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$4 00
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Boxwood.  Hardiest type of Boxwood. Dark green color, compact in growth, adaptable for use as edging, specimens and in topiary work.  8 to 12 in
ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly.  Dense-growing, upright plant with dark green, box-like leaf. Small black fruit. Blends well in any evergreen planting; also used as a specimen.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
*I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly.  A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit.  A fine substitute for boxwood.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
I. crenata rotundifolia. Roundleaf Japanese Holly.  Large, lustrous foliage. Round, compact, semi-dwarf habit of growth.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft
I. glabra. Inkberry.  A native shrub with deep green leaves and black berries, used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream and pool or edging woodland.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
*I. opaca. American Holly.  Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning.
5 to 6 ft., specimen       20 00         6 to 7 ft., specimen       25 00         7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen       30 00         8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen       40 00         9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen       50 00
Berrying plants (Female), 50 per cent extra.  *Ilex opaca guaranteed for first growing season only.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

# Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

#### KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel.

This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere.

t adds bea		•													$\mathrm{E} \imath$	
12 to 18	in	 				 									\$2	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft	 				 									3	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	ft	 				 									4	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	ft	 				 			 						5	00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	ft	 				 			 						6	00

#### LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe.

A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron.

12 to 15 in.,	4	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.,		00

## PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda.

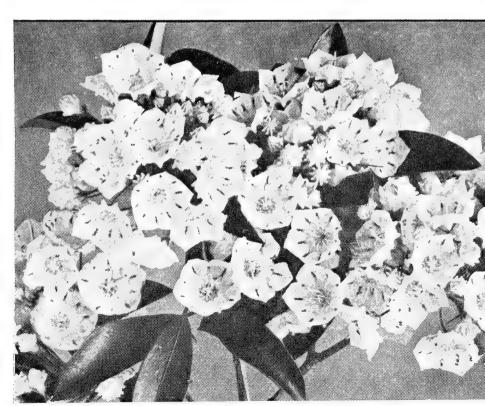
A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flower-spikes. Used for border work in mass plantings.

10 to 12 in., collected	3	00
12 to 18 in., collected	4	00
15 to 18 in., nursery grown		

### P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda.

Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species.

12 to 15 in	$3\ 50$
15 to 18 in	$4\ 00$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	$5 \ 00$
$2 \stackrel{\cdot}{\text{to}} 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft	

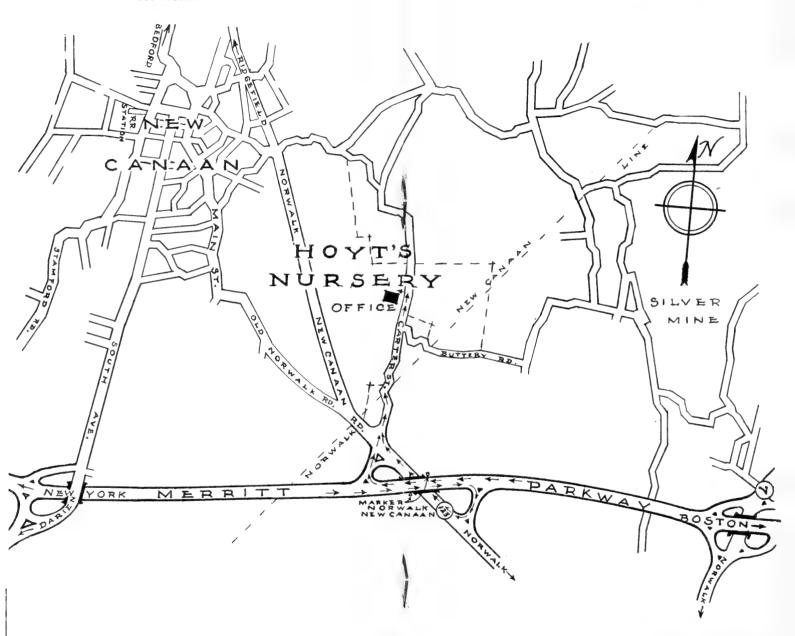


Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)

# Hoyt Nurseries and

# How to Reach It

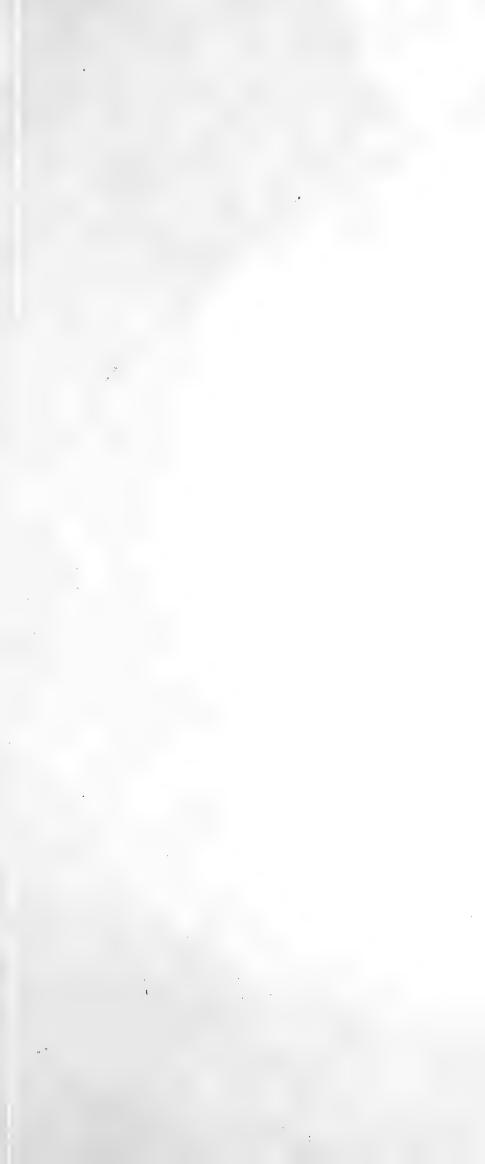
600 ACRES



UR NURSERY is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchison River and other New York City and West-chester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at exit 38 onto NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and take first right, which is Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and East, take exit 38 off Parkway at NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Go straight ahead onto Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.



# Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

\*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn. A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer. Each 15 to 18-in., pot-grown..... \$3 75 4 50  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft., pot-grown.....\*

\*Pyracantha guaranteed for first growing season only.

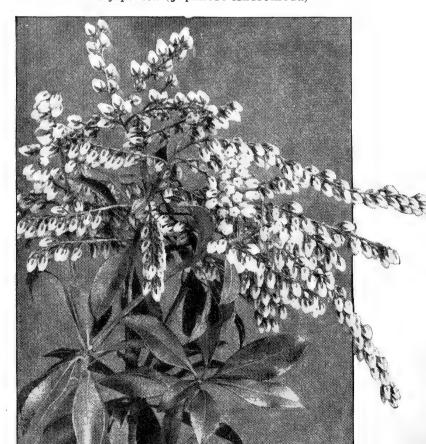
## Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many

types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing
varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested.
Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a
mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering dur-
ing dry periods is essential.
RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron.
Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf.
Blooms in June. Each
12 to 18 in
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8 50$
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.
Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy
purple flowers.  1½ to 2 ft
-/2 00 - 1000
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron.
A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of
greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms
in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen
5 to 6 ft., specimen
6 to 7 ft., specimen
7 to 8 ft., specimen

We suggest using our Special Formula fertilizer when planting Hardy Evergreen Shrubs. See page 48.

Pieris japonica (Japanese Andromeda)





Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia)

Included among the Flowering Shrubs are those old favorites well known to all, as well as some worthy new varieties. We offer shrubs in two grades, a regular or standard grade and our specimen grade.

Our standard shrubs are good, sturdy, well-grown plants that will thrive and grow rapidly into fine bushes.

The specimen shrubs are larger, well-developed plants that have been spaced and pruned in the nursery, and when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.

1
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia.
A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink
flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Ex-
cellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B\$4 00
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush.
Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections.
2½ to 3 ft., B&B
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry.
White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. White flowers. Black fruit in fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B 2 50
Azalea. See page 21.
BENZOIN æstivale (Lindera benzoin). Spice-bush. Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground.

2 00

1½ to 2 ft., B&B..

8
BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. Small green leaves. Red berries in fall, which stay nearly
all winter. Used extensively for hedging and ground-cover for rough banks.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., bare root\$50 per $100$0$
B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Barberry.  Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall  15 to 18 in., bare root\$60 per 100 75  2 to 2½ ft., B&B
2 to 272 ft., D&D
BUDDLEIA, Charming. Pink Butterfly-bush.  Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer.  3-yr., pot-grown
B. Dubonnet. Hybrid Butterfly-bush.  Improved variety. Blooms all summer. Dark wine-red flowers. Attracts butterflies.  3-yr., pot-grown
B., Ile de France. Hybrid Butterfly-bush.  Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer.  3-yr., pot-grown
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-Shrub.  Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for mass plantings. Old-fashioned Strawberry Shrub.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush.  Fragrant white flowers during June and July. Thrives in damp ground as well as upland.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Buddleia



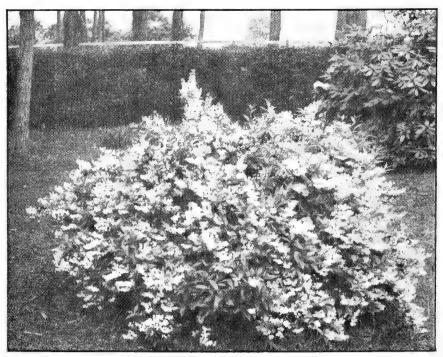


Cotoneaster horizontalis in rock-garden

# Flowering Shrubs CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood.

Coral bark gives striking effect in winter.	a	$^{\mathrm{ch}}$
2 to 3 ft., B&B\$2		
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B.$ $3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft., } \text{ bare root.}$ $1$		
C. amomum. Silky Dogwood.	و	,0
Light red bark. Porcelain-blue berries in the fall.		
3 to 4 ft., B&B		
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood.		
White flowers in June and July. White berries in Stember.	Sep	<b>)-</b>
	(	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	1	50
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B	: 6	50
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood.	) ^	a
Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with F barked Dogwood.	iei	u-
	ļ	50
2 to 3 ft., B&B		50
3 to 3½ ft., B&B	(	)0 75
3 to 4 ft., bare root	. (	3
Cotoneaster		
This introduction from China is a valuable contribution	n ·	to
the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beaut	y	of
leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundati entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.	on	ıs,
COTONEASTER divaricata. Upright Spreading Cotoneas	te	r.
Small green leaves. Brilliant red berries in autumn.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown	) (	JU
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A grace	afı	ıl
fast grower.	J1 (	11,
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown	3 (	00
C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster.		
A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brill	ia	nt
red berries.		-0

10 to 15 in., pot-grown...



Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia)

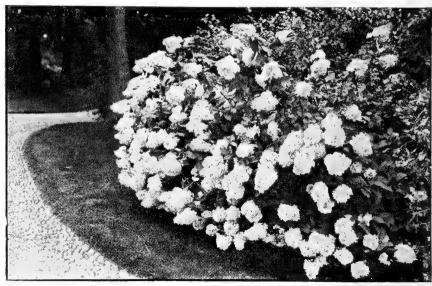
CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince.
Brilliant red flowers in early May. Each
15 to 18 in., B&B\$2 00
18 to 24 in., bare root
2 to 2½ ft., B&B 4 00
DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia.  A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May.
15 to 18 in., bare root
D. gracilis rosea. Pink Slender Deutzia.  Numerous small pink flowers. Fine shrub where a low-growing plant is required. Blooms in May.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia.  Upright, spreading, semi-dwarf habit. White flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms in May.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B
D. scabra candidissima. Double-flowering White Deutzia.
Grows tall. White flowers in May.
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester.  Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall.  White to pale pink flowers in May.
3 to 4 ft., bare root
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
One of the finest tall-growing Deutzias. Pink and white blossoms in May.
3 to 4 ft., bare root
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus.  An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color
in the fall.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B

rowering on mos
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus.A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the fall. Good plant for exposed places.Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B.\$2 002 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B.3 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B.4 003 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B.5 00
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus.  Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting.  1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 4 00 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 5 00
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia.  This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other varieties. One of the best April bloomers.
3 to 4 ft., bare root.       1 50         3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B       3 00         4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B       4 00         5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B       5 00
F., Spring Glory.  Arching branches completely covered with large, pale yellow blooms. Produces nearly twice as many blossoms as the common Forsythia.
3 to 4 ft., bare root
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells.  Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls or steep banks.  2 to 3 ft., B&B
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells.  Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attractive yellow branches.  3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B

## Forsythia intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia)



HALESIA tetraptera. Silver-Bell.  Pure white, dangling, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by brown winged seeds.  3 to 4 ft., B&B
HAMAMELIS mollis. Chinese Witch-Hazel.  Golden yellow flowers in February, borne in good-sized clusters on the ends of stubby branchlets.
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 8 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
H. virginiana. Witch-Hazel.  Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall
2 to 3 ft., B&B.       2 50         3 to 4 ft., B&B.       3 50         5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B.       5 00         6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B.       7 50
Hibiscus syriacus · Althea; Rose-of-Sharon
The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double.
HIBISCUS syriacus anemonæflorus. Double: pink. Fach
HIBISCUS syriacus anemonæflorus. Double; pink.Each $2$ to $3$ ft., bare root.\$1 50 $3$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $3$ B&B. $3$ 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root
2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 00 <b>H. syriacus cœlestis.</b> Single blue hybrid. 2 to 3 ft., bare root. 1 50
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B. 3 00  H. syriacus cœlestis. Single blue hybrid.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. 1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00  H. syriacus, Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. 1 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B. 3 00  H. syriacus, Lady Stanley. Double; blush-pink.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. 1 50
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus cœlestis. Single blue hybrid.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus, Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus, Lady Stanley. Double; blush-pink.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus rosea grandiflora. Double; pink.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus rosea grandiflora. Double; pink.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus rosea grandiflora. Double; pink.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. \$3 00 H. syriacus rubis. Single red hybrid.  2 to 3 ft., bare root. \$1 50

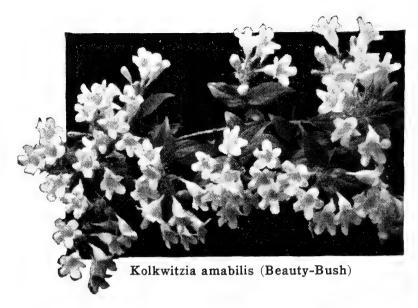


Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea)

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hy-
drangea.
Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage.
10 lage. Each 2 to 3 ft., bare root
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Bush form.
Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
2 to 3 ft., B&B
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort.
A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage
followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned
with numerous seed-pods.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 3½ ft., B&B
ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry.
Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well
into the winter. Good Christmas decorations.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B
7 2 7
I. verticillata polycarpa. Hybrid Black-Alder; Winterberry.  A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily
berried.
4 to 5 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B
KERRIA japonica. Single-flowering Globe-Flower.
Yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May.
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft., B&B
K. japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Globe-Flower.
Double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. Green-
yellow bark.
1½ to 2 ft , B&B
2 to 2½ ft B&B 4 00

#### Kerria japonica





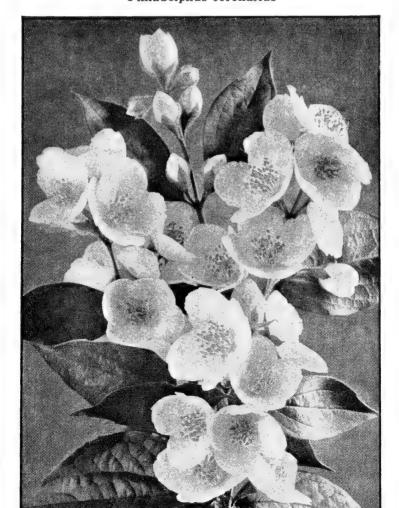
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush.
Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink
blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs.
Good for flower arrangements. Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root\$2 00
2½ to 3 ft., B&B 3 00
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
LIGUSTRUM ibolium. Ibolium Privet.
Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy.
2 to 3 ft., bare root\$30 per 100 40
3 to 4 ft., bare root\$35 per 100 50
L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet.
Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, dense- growing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges.
2 to 2½-ft. spread, B&B
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread, B&B
3 to 3½-ft. spread, B&B
5 to 6-ft. spread, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, specimen, B&B. 7 50
6 to 7-ft. spread, 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, specimen, B&B.10 00

#### Berries of Lonicera tatarica rosea



LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle.
So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts.
Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in
odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Bears red fruit in sum-
mer. Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B\$2 00
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle.
A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Bears
small white flowers tinged with yellow, followed by bright
red fruit.
3 to 4 ft., bare root
L. tatarica rosea. Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.
A tall-growing shrub with pink flowers. Covered with
scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade.
3 to 4 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange.
The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This
is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June.
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B.       3 50         5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B.       5 00         6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B.       6 50
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange.
A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white
flowers. Good for border plantings.
2 to 2½ ft., B&B 3 50
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange.
A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with
its fragrant, gardenia-like flowers.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., B&B
,

#### Philadelphus coronarius



A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems.  2 to 3 ft., bare root.  2 to 3 ft., B&B.  3 00 3 to 3½ ft., B&B.  3 50  P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond.  Similar to White Almond but superior because of its pleasing color.  2 to 3 ft., bare root.  1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B.  3 00 3 to 3½ ft., B&B.  3 50  P. triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plum.  A large-growing form of Prunus. Flowers similar to Pink Almond. More tree-like form.  3 to 4 ft., B&B.  5 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B.  5 00  RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead.  A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter.  3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.  3 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B.  5 00  ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Shrub Rose.  Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden.  3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B.  4 00 3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.  5 00  R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Shrub Rose.  Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges.	PRUNUS glandulosa alba-plena. White Double-flowering Almond.
Similar to White Almond but superior because of its pleasing color.  2 to 3 ft., bare root	A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. Each 2 to 3 ft., bare root\$1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B 3 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B 3 50
2 to 3 ft., bare root	Similar to White Almond but superior because of its
A large-growing form of Prunus. Flowers similar to Pink Almond. More tree-like form.  3 to 4 ft., B&B	2 to 3 ft., bare root
Almond. More tree-like form.  3 to 4 ft., B&B	P. triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plum.
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead.  A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter.  3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	A large-growing form of Prunus. Flowers similar to Pink Almond. More tree-like form.
A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter.  3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	
and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter.  3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead.
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B	and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and
Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden.  3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen, B&B	4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
like foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden.  3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B	
3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	like foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden.
Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges.	
borders or hedges.	R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Shrub Rose.
2 to 3 ft., bare root	2 to 3 ft., bare root

Prunus glandulosa alba-plena (White Double-flowering Almond)





Spiræa vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea)

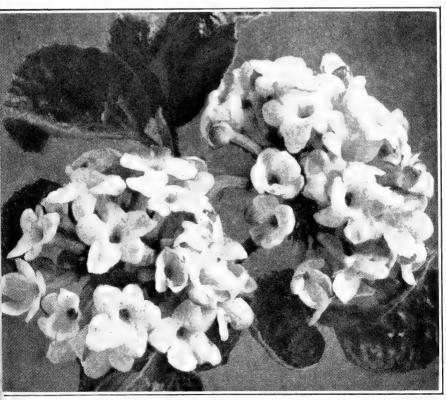
SALIX caprea. Pussy Willow.

A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray. Each 2 to 3 ft., bare root
SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Everblooming Spirea.  Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until corly fall. Dwarf grower.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
S. prunifolia. True Bridal Wreath.  Small, pure white, double, bud-like flowers in early May. Upright grower.  3 to 4 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea.  Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn.  2 to 3 ft., bare root
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea.  Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs.  2 to 3 ft., bare root
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra.  Compact grower. Has reddish purple foliage in autumn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., bare root



SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry.
A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris, originating at the Arnold
Arboretum. Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root\$1 25
2½ to 3 ft. specimen, B&B
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
S. racemosus. Snowberry.
Known for its large white berries in September, which
weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost.
Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
S. vulgaris. Coralberry.
Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early
spring. Very hardy.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf.
White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoise-
blue berries in early autumn.
2 to 2½ ft., specimen, B&B
2½ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
SYRINGA. Lilac. See pages 42 and 43.
TAMARIX amurensis. Amur Tamarix.
Pink flowers in May. Feathery, blue-green foliage.
Very effective near water; thrives at seashore.
3 to 4 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B

1 towering Sittuos
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry.  This native shrub has pink flowers followed by edible blueblack berries. Its leaves turn brilliant red in the fall. Does well in acid soil and needs plenty of moisture.  Each 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
Viburnum · Snowball
VIBURNUM americanum. American Cranberry.  A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang on all winter.  Each  1½ to 2 ft., B&B
V. burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball.
Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white, very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum.
This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May. Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden and border plantings.  15 to 18 in., pot-grown 3 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B 5 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B 7 50
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood.
A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade; also wet places

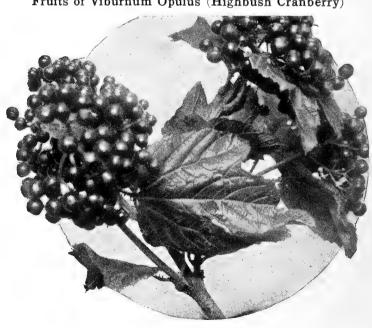


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Viburnum carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)

S. C.
Viburnum dilatatum. Linden Viburnum.
A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. Its leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries
hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnums. Each
2 to 2½ ft., specimen, B&B\$3 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 4½ ft., heavy specimen, B&B
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., heavy specimen, B&B
V. lentago. Nanny-berry.
A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers
in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places.
3 to 3½ ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
V. opulus. Highbush Cranberry.  The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing
quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good
foliage.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball.
Bears clusters of snow-white, ball-like flowers in late May.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., specimen, } B\&B$
V. prunifolium. Black-Haw.
A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white
flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black.  2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen, B&B
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B
3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum.
Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white
flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink
and then black. Striking in appearance.
3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B

Fruits of Viburnum Opulus (Highbush Cranberry)





9
Viburnum theiferum (setigerum). Tea Viburnum
Vigorous new Chinese species with long, acuminate, dark lustrous green leaves and conspicuous scarlet fruit. Each 1½ to 2 ft., bare root
2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00
V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball.
This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of dazzling white flowers.
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., bare root.} \dots 2 00$
3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 4½ ft., specimen, B&B
$\frac{4\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } \bar{5} \text{ ft., specimen, B\&B}}{5 \text{ to } 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., specimen, B\&B}}$ 6 50 7 50
V. tomentosum plicatum. Double Japanese Snowball.
These shrubs produce snowball-like flowers in May.
2 to 3 ft., B&B 3 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B 5 00
VITEX macrophylla. Large-leaved Lilac Chaste-Tree.
Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 50

Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower. Each         3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.       \$3 50         4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B.       4 00         5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B.       5 00         W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela.         Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers.         2 to 3 ft., bare root.       1 50         2½ to 3 ft., B&B.       3 00         3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.       3 50         W., Gustav Mallot. Rose-red Weigela.         Good grower, flowering in June.         2 to 3 ft., bare root.       2 00
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela.         Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers.         2 to 3 ft., bare root.       1 50         2½ to 3 ft., B&B.       3 00         3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.       3 50         W., Gustav Mallot. Rose-red Weigela.       Good grower, flowering in June.
Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers.         2 to 3 ft., bare root.       1 50         2½ to 3 ft., B&B.       3 00         3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.       3 50         W., Gustav Mallot. Rose-red Weigela.         Good grower, flowering in June.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
2½ to 3 ft., B&B.       3 00         3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.       3 50         W., Gustav Mallot. Rose-red Weigela.         Good grower, flowering in June.
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
W., Gustav Mallot. Rose-red Weigela. Good grower, flowering in June.
Good grower, flowering in June.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela.
Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an ad-
vantage.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
a de d'iti, apecimien, auchitentification de la company de
Weigela vaniceki. Red Weigela.  Flowers similar to Eva Rathke, but grows much larger.
2 to 3 ft., bare root
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B

#### Syringa · Lilac

Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers.

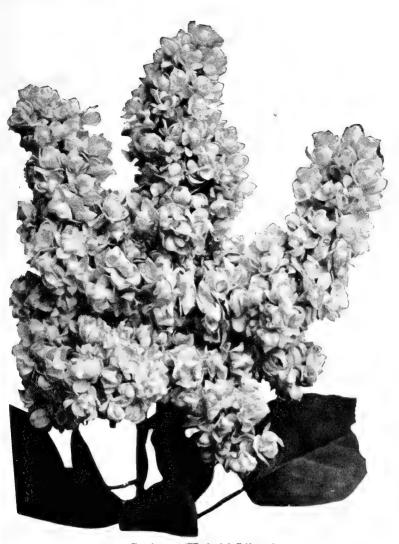
Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full sunshine. The Hybrid varieties are popular. They are also known as French Lilacs. Their colors include pure white, shades of blue, and red, in large, single or double flower heads.

#### OLD-FASHIONED LILACS

SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac.	
Single. Purple.	Each
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B	
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen, B&B	 4 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{4}$ ft., specimen, B&B	 5 00

Weigela rosea (Pink & White Weigela)





Syringa (Hybrid Lilacs)

#### HYBRID LILACS

All Hybrid Lilacs B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

#### Price chart listed below varieties

Charles Joly. Double. Light red-purple
Charles X. Single. Reddish purpleA, B, C
Congo. Single. Dark red
Diderot. Single. Claret-violet
Hugo Koster. Single. Blue
Jan Van Tol. Single. Large; pure whiteA, B, C
Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Cobalt-blueA, B, C
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark redA, B, E
Marie Legraye. Single. WhiteA, B
Michel Buchner. Double. BlueA, B, C
Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double. White
Mme. F. Morel. Single. Deep pink
Mme. Lemoine. Double. Large white
Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue
Pres. Lincoln. Single. Bluish violet
Pres. Poincare. Double. Clear red-purpleA, B, C
Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine
Rubra de Marley. Single. Pale redA, B
Wm. Robinson. Double. Violet-pinkA, B, C
Price Chart for Hybrid Lilacs
Letter Size Each
4 4 4 4 4 0 1 DOD /

## Hardy Vines

1100100)
ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia.  Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown
AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia.  A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen.  2-yr., pot-grown
AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. <i>Porcelain-Vine</i> .  So named on account of its turquoise-blue berries. Its leaves, somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine autumn shade.
3-yr., pot-grown
A. tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper.  A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces.  Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy.
3-yr., pot-grown
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchmans-Pipe.  A fast-growing, broad-leaved vine with purple pipe-shaped flowers in July.  3-yr., pot-grown
BIGNONIA, Mme. Galen. Hybrid Trumpet-Creeper.  Large orange-scarlet flowers in August and September.  2-yr., pot-grown
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet.  The native Bittersweet. Drooping clusters of orange and scarlet berries which are showy after the leaves fall. Good for covering stone walls or barren landscape; also used for house decorations.
2-yr., pot-grown
2-yr., pot-grown
2-yr., pot-grown
2-yr., pot-grown
Berries of Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet)





Wisteria sinensis (Blue Wisteria)

### Hardy Vines

HEDERA helix and H. helix baltica. See page 46.

HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea.

Good for a wall cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed spots.

Each

3-yr., pot-grown.....\$3 50

LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. See page 46.

POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine
Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location.

#### Wisteria

A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom.

WISTERIA sinensis.	Blue Wisteria.	Each
6 to 7 ft., staked	vines, tub-grown.	B&B\$7 50

### Ground-Cover Plants

Ordina-Cover I turns		
*HEDERA helix. English Ivy.  Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark green foliage and is long lived.  2-yr., pot-grown		
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy.  Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known.  2-yr., pot-grown		
LONICERA japonica halliana. <i>Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle</i> . Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground cover.		
2-yr., pot-grown		
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle.  Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Does not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare.  2-yr., pot-grown		
Fruit Department All fruits are bare root unless otherwise noted		
Apples, Standard		
SUMMER VARIETIES Size Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red		
AUTUMN VARIETIES  Cortland. Dark red		
WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red		
Sizes and prices of the above Apples:       Each         A       4-yr., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cal.       \$6 00         B       6-yr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal.       7 50         C       7-yr., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2-in. cal.       10 00         D       7-yr., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal.       12 50         E       8-yr., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal.       15 00         F       8-yr., 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal.       20 00		
Apples, Dwarf		
A 3-yr., 5/8-in. cal. \$4 00 B 4-yr., 3/4 to 1-in. cal. 6 00 Baldwin A, B McIntosh A, B Cortland A, B Northern Spy A		



Hybrid Blueberries

#### Crab-Apples Dolga, Crimson fruit. September

0	Hyslop. Crimson fruit. October
	Sizes and prices of the above Crab-Apples: Each A $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal
	Pears, Standard
1	Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Early September
	Sizes and prices of the above Pears:       Each         A       4-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal.       \$6 00         B       4-yr., 1¼ to 1¾-in. cal.       8 00
	Pears, Dwarf
	Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson fruit.
	Sizes and prices of the above Dwarf Pears:       Each         2-yr., \( \frac{5}{8}\)-in. cal       \$4 00         3-yr., \( \frac{3}{4}\) to 1-in. cal       6 00

#### Blueberries, Hybrid

Cabot. Early				
Concord. Midseason				
Jersey. Late				
Rancocas. Early				
Rubel. Late				
Sizes and prices of the above Blueberries: Each				
A 3-yr., 1½ to 2 ft. high, B&	B\$1 75			
B 4-yr., 2 to 2½ ft. high, B&	B 2 25			

B 4-yr., 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, B&B.....

4 00 5 00

### \*Climbing Roses

2-yr., pot-grown, \$2.00 each

Blaze. Semi-double; red.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Double; pale pink.

Mary Wallace. Double; bright pink.

Paul's Scarlet. Double; scarlet flowers.

Primrose. Double yellow.

Silver Moon. Nearly single. Creamy flowers.

\*Climbing Roses guaranteed for first growing season only.

### Horticultural Supplies

#### **FERTILIZERS**

Formula 5-8-7. For trees, shrubs and lawns. Non-acid producing. 80-lb. bag \$4.25.

Special Formula. For acid-loving plants such as Dogwood, Hemlock, Holly, Laurel, Rhododendrons, etc. 80-lb. bag \$5.50.

GROUND LIMESTONE. Used to lighten the soil and to relieve an acid condition. 80 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

PEAT MOSS. Recommended for mulching and planting broadleat evergreens and for general garden use. Handy bale, 30 x 18 x 14 in., \$4.00.

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